

A New Species of *Argyrotaenia* from Arizona (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Abstract. A new species of *Argyrotaenia* is described, figured and compared with *A. cockerellana* (Kearfott) from which it differs by the much darker forewing and longer aedeagus.

Mr. Ronald W. Wielgus has been studying and contributing to the knowledge of the lepidoptera of Arizona for many years. Among his recent discoveries, near his home, is a species of *Argyrotaenia* for which he needs a name, and which is described below. In addition to the specimens submitted by Mr. Wielgus, there is a series from Texas, which came to the National Collection in the gift of the late André Blanchard. Dr. John G. Franclemont of Cornell University and Dr. Ronald W. Hodges, U. S. Department of Agriculture, have given a series, also from Arizona, which is listed with the paratypes.

Argyrotaenia wielgusi, Clarke, new species (Figure 1)

Alar expanse 24–28 mm.

Labial palpus russet; third segment brown. Antenna russet. Head, thorax, and forewing ground color vinaceous-cinnamon; on basal half of costa four short brown bars and on apical half of costa four brown spots; on dorsal edge similarly colored but somewhat suffused markings; around termen four or five brown spots; from base to termen, following fold, a slender, dark brown line, broken about middle and overlain in part by dark brown blotches; from near base to near termen of forewing a series of irregular dark brown markings; near base of fold a small white mark; on costal edge of cell two conspicuous, white marks, the outer one split by a slender, transverse dark brown line; cilia vinaceous-cinnamon. Hindwing whitish, suffused grayish to pale gray, the veins clearly outlined darker gray; cilia sordid white, suffused grayish with a gray subbasal line. Foreleg tibia white on inner surface, vinaceous-cinnamon on outer surface; tarsal segments brown narrowly annulated buff distally; midleg similar; hindleg buff; tarsal segments lightly suffused grayish. Abdomen gray with some buff scales ventrally.

Male genitalia slides No. 26358, 26366, 26683, 26684. Harpe broad; costal half cupshaped, cucullus bluntly pointed; sacculus thickened and produced ventrally. Gnathos a long, slender, slightly curved process. Uncus stout, curved, slightly dilated distally. Vinculum a narrow

semicircle. Tegumen strongly sclerotized, longer than broad. Anellus triangular, deeply cleft posteriorly. Aedeagus longer than tegumen, slender, strongly curved; extension of the phallobase unusually developed.

Female genitalia slides No. 26359, 26388, 26389. Ostium very broad, funnelshape. Antrum narrow, strongly sclerotized. Inception of ductus seminalis from right side at junction of antrum and membranous portion of ductus bursae. Ductus bursae membranous. Bursa copulatrix membranous with little or no ornamentation. Signum a long, slender, hook.

A. wielgusi is very closely related to *A. cockerellana* (Kearfott), but is a much larger and darker species. *A. wielgusi* measures 24–28 mm., and the ground color of the forewing is vinaceous-cinnamon; *cockerellana* measures 14–22 mm., and the forewing ground color is light cinnamon-buff. The length of the aedeagus of *cockerellana* is about two-thirds the length of that of *wielgusi* and is not so strongly curved.

It gives me great pleasure to name this handsome moth for Mr. Wielgus in recognition of the many contributions to the knowledge of the lepidoptera of Arizona which he has made.

I thank Mr. Victor Kranz, Smithsonian staff, for the photographs of the moth wings and genitalia. Also, I am indebted to Mrs. Nancy L. McIntyre for typing the manuscript.

Holotype: United States National Museum of Natural History.

Type locality: Arizona, Cochise Co., Huachuca Mts., Pueblo del Sol.

Distribution: Arizona and Texas.

Food plant: Unknown.

Described from the ♀ holotype from Arizona: Cochise Co., Huachuca Mts., Pueblo del Sol (6.XI.1986, R. S. Wielgus), one ♀ paratype with same data except 5.XI.1985; one ♂ paratype, Cochise Co., Huachuca Mts., Ash Canon (15.XI.1985, Noel McFarland [found in water]); one ♂ paratype, Cochise Co., 5 mi. W. Portal, 5400', 17.X.1964, V. Roth; 3♂♂, 5♀♀ paratypes, Santa Cruz Co., Santa Rita Mts., Madera Canon, 4880', 22.X. to 7.XI.1959, J. G. Franclemont; 4♀♀ paratypes, same locality, 25–28.X.1959, R. W. Hodges. Texas: 7♂♂ paratypes, Davis Mts., Mt. Locke, 6700', 21.X.1973; 2 ♂♂ paratypes, Jeff Davis Co., Fort Davis, 23.X.1973, all A. and E. Blanchard.

There are two ♂♂ specimens from Montana, considerably smaller (20 mm.) than the Arizona and Texas specimens, that are not included in the type series, but the genitalia of which are indistinguishable. The Arizona specimens have a more violaceous tinge to the ground color, but otherwise are inseparable.

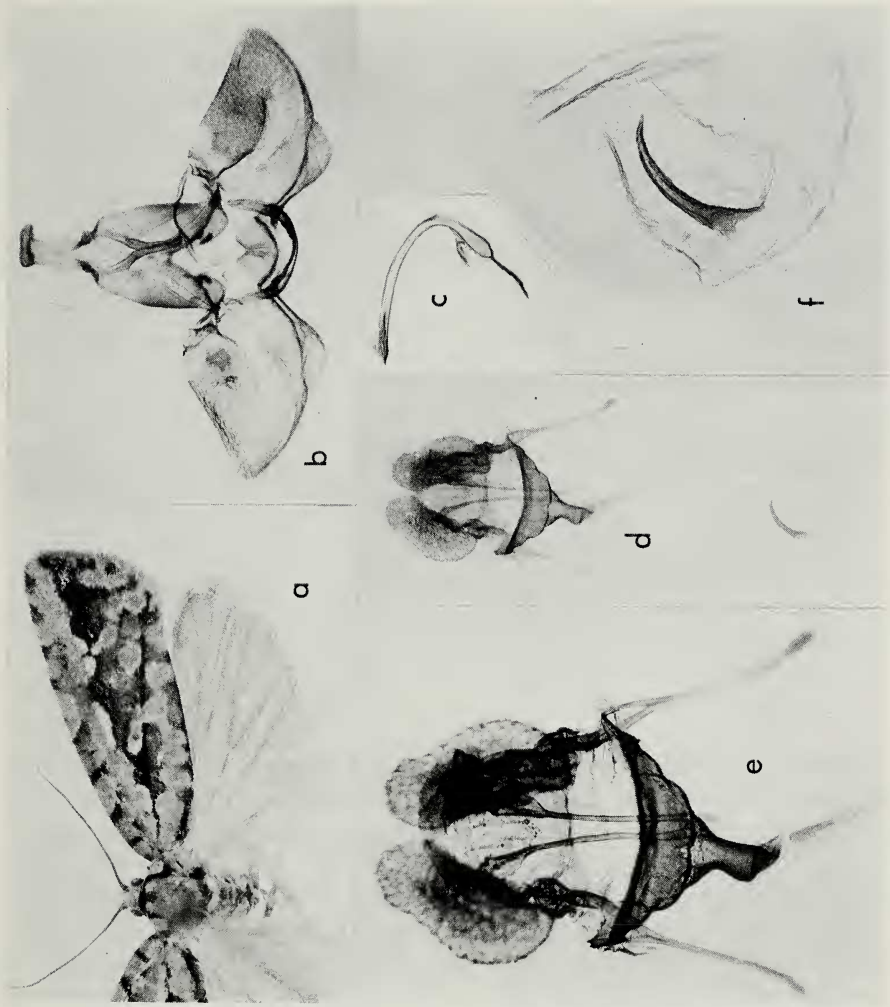


Fig. 1. a, right wings; b, ventral view of male genitalia with aedeagus removed; c, aedeagus; d, ventral view of female genitalia; e, enlarged view of papillae anales and ostium; f, enlarged bursa copulatrix and signum.